JURNAL EKONOMI MANAJEMEN DAN BISNIS

Volume 22, Nomor 1, APRIL 2021

P-ISSN : 1412-968X

E-ISSN : 2598-9405 Page. 42-53

**The Influence of Youth in Regional Development Through the Management of Aceh's Special Autonomy Fund in Langsa City**

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**Abstract:** *This research aims to determine the contribution of youth in regional development through the management of special autonomy funds in Langsa City, then to find out the factors that encourage and hinder youth in the development of the region through the management of special autonomy funds in Langsa City. The method used in this research is quantitative method by looking at the influence of youth in regional development through the management of special autonomy funds in Langsa City, this research was conducted in Langsa City by testing hypotheses and explaining and identifying causal relationships between various variables. The population in this study was 22,916 youth people age range from 16 - 30 years, so the percentage of leeway used is 10 % and the calculation results using slovin formula can be rounded to 100 people as a sample. The results of youth research in Langsa City have a significant influence in the development of the region through the management of special autonomy funds.*

***Keywords:*** *Youth, Development Planning, Regional Development, Special Autonomy, Aceh*

**Abstrak**:*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kontribusi pemuda dalam pengembangan wilayah melalui pengelolaan dana otonomi khusus di Kota Langsa, kemudian untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mendorong dan menghambat pemuda dalam pengembangan wilayah melaui pengelolaan dana otonomi khusus di Kota Langsa. Metode yang digunakan dalam peneltian ini adalah metode kuantitatif dengan melihat pengaruh pemuda dalam pengembangan wilayah melalui pengelolaan dana otonomi khusus di Kota Langsa, Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kota* Langsa dengan menguji hipotesis dan menjelaskan serta mengidentifikasi hubun*gan sebab akibat antaraberbagai variabel. Jumlah populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 22.916 orang pemuda kisaran usia 16 - 30 tahun, sehingga presentase kelonggaran yang digunakan adalah 10 % dan hasil perhitungan menggunakan rumus slovin dapat dibulatkan menjadi 100 orang sebagai sample. Hasil penelitian pemuda di Kota Langsa memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan dalam pengembangan wilayah melalui pengelolaan dana otonomikhusus.*

***Kata Kunci*** *: Pemuda, Perencanaan Pembangunan, Pengembangan Wilayah, Otonomi Khusus, Aceh*

**INTRODUCTION**

National development is essentially the development of a whole human being and the development of all Indonesian people to realize the national goals as written in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely protecting the entire Nation of Indonesia and all Indonesian bloodshed, advancing the general welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in implementing a world order based on independence, peace and social justice.

In community activities the role of youth cannot be underestimated in terms of programs, implementation to evaluation, is the youth who play a very important role here. It can be a benchmark of how the role of youth when participating in the implementation of religious activities both in the community and in educational institutions (In’am, Asichul. 2020)

An autonomous system of government guarantees more democracy at the local level than centralization. Autonomous government unit with decentralized principle realizes the principle of freedom in the implementation of government and will provide the best service to the community in accordance with the diversity of regions. To be able to organize it requires sufficient financial resources. The implementation of decentralization is guided by legislation. The handover of government affairs is accompanied by the handover of authority in the field of finance between the central government and the local government called fiscal decentralization, with the existence of fiscal decentralization, the central government and the local government have their own sources of income. So that the region has the certainty of obtaining different incomes and not solely dependent on financial resources from the Central Government that can eliminate the existence of autonomous local governments.The Special Autonomy and Revenue Sharing Fund has still not had a significant effect in improving economic growth and reducing the Gini ratio both through capital expenditures and spending on goods and services (Abrar:2018).

The state's recognition of the privileges and specificities of aceh was last granted through Law No. 11 of 2006 on the Government of Aceh. The Aceh Government Law is inseparable from the Memorandum of Understanding (Memorandum o f Understanding) between the Government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) signed on 15 August 2005 and is a form of dignified reconciliation towards sustainable social, economic, and political development in Aceh. Aceh and Papua are two regions that gain special autonomy based on conflict and separatism, while cultural considerations for Yogyakarta, and as the national capital for DKI Jakarta.

The birth of special autonomy in Aceh is inseparable from the role of youth. Anderson, Benedict R.O.G (1988) said that Youth who are active social motors of society are potential individuals to be formed and cultivated as objects as well as subjects and are a link that connects the present and the future. Perception of youth is not a word whose understanding depends solely on age indicators, and youth is a more appropriate understanding to show quality and spirit, The role of youth always occupies a position that determines the socio-political process in the State and society.Youth as a motivator, namely as a driver of accelerated development, because development is the responsibility of all elements of society not only imposed on the government only

In achieving the vision of the regional mission of Langsa City is certainly inseparable from the influence of youth in the region, especially in the management of special autonomy funds, therefore to examine the influence of youth in regional development can be seen from various aspects, namely economy, education, politics, social, culture, health and infrastructure, where in that aspect youth must be utilized in development, in other words actualize the potential of youth to be used as power , but in this study, researchers summarized on four aspects, namely, economic aspects, education, health and infrastructure.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Definition of Regional Development**

Regional development realistically pays attention to the demands of the business world and the community in order to meet the needs of facilities and infrastructure so that economic activity in the region or region can run well, which can then be improve the welfare of the community. According to Hadjisaroso in Sirojuzilam and Mahalli (2010), regional development is an act of developing the region or building an area in order to improve the level of welfare of the community. This is in line with Sirojuzilam's statement (2008), that the development of the region basically has the meaning of increasing the value of regional benefits for the people of a particular region able to accommodate more residents, with the average level of community welfare improving. In general, the territory is distinguished into 3 parts, namely :

1. Homogeneous region, is an area where economic activity occurs in various corners of space has the same properties, among others, reviewed in terms of per capita income of the population and in terms of its economic structure.
2. Capital area, is an area as an economic space controlled by several economic actors.
3. Administrative territory, is a territory based on the division of government administration. (Sirojuzilam and Mahalli, 2010).

While regional development is strongly influenced by certain components such as (Friedman and Allonso, 2008):

1. Local resources. It is a natural force owned by the region such as agricultural land, forests, mining materials, mines and so on. Local resources must be developed to improve the region's competitiveness.
2. Market. Is a place to market products produced by a region so that it can develop. Labor. Labor plays a role in the development of the region as a processor of existing resources.
3. Investment. All activities in regional development are inseparable from capital investment. Investment will go into an area that has conducive conditions for investment.
4. Government capabilities. The government is the steering element of regional development. The government with the capacity will be able to realize efficient regional development because of its nature as a catalyst for development.
5. Transportation and communication. Transportation and communication serve as supporting media that connects the region with each other. Interaction between regions such as the flow of goods, services and information will be very influential for the growth of a region.
6. Technology. Technological capabilities affect the utilization of regional resources through increased production putput and effectiveness of regional economic sectors.

**Aceh's Special Autonomy**

Autonomy comes from the Greek words *autos* and *nomos*, *autos* means "alone" and *nomos* means "command". So that autonomy means "governing themselves", which in the discourse of public administration autonomy is often referred to as local self-government.Autonomy is a manifestation of the process of empowering the people in a democratic framework in which districts/cities which are the closest government units to the people are given the freedom to express themselves. The granting of broad autonomy to the regions is also intended to accelerate, develop and spur development in the regions, expand community participation and increase equitable development by developing and utilizing regional potential. So that the gap between regions can be reduced because each region will open up insights to build and cooperate with other parties, both private and foreign.

the State confessions of privileges and the specificity of the Aceh region lastly given through Law No. 11 of 2006 on Aceh Governance (LN 2006 No 62, TLN 4633). This Law on Governing Aceh is inseparable from the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) which was signed on 15 August 2005 and is a form of reconciliation in a dignified manner towards sustainable social, economic and political development in Aceh.

The basic things that constitute the contents of Law in Aceh Government (UUPA) includes:

1. Aceh Government is a provincial government within the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) system based on the 1945 Constitution which administers government affairs carried out by the Aceh Regional Government and the Aceh Regional People's Representative Council in accordance with their respective functions and authorities.
2. The broadest possible autonomy system applied in Aceh based on the Law on the Government of Aceh is a subsystem in the national government system.
3. The provisions in Aceh Qanun and Regency / City which are mandated in the Aceh Government Act are a concrete form for the implementation of constitutional obligations in the implementation of the government.
4. Regulation of the balance between central and regional finances is reflected in the granting of authority to utilize existing funding sources.
5. Formal implementation of the enforcement of Islamic syari'at with the principle of an Islamic personality for everyone in Aceh regardless of nationality, position and status in the region in accordance with the regional boundaries of Aceh Province.

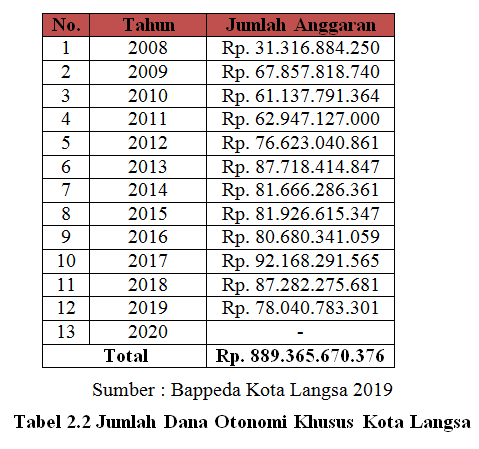
The central government is considered not yet consistent in implementing throughout provisions in the CL Act. UU PA is also considered to contain multiple interpretations, so that for its implementation depending on how each one parties in translating it.

The provision of special autonomy funds is intended so that the region can prosper the region independently without the intervention of the central government. The distribution of the special autonomy funds is regulated in the form of a Decree of the Governor of Aceh Province. local governments budget (APBD) involves two main actors, namely the executive and the legislature. The executive as the executor of regional operationalization is obliged to make a draft / draft of the APBD, which can only be implemented if it has been approved by the DPRD in the budget ratification process.

The first time the special autonomy fund was implemented, the Aceh government did not yet have a specific reference regarding the planning and budgeting of the special autonomy fund. Therefore, the allocation of special autonomy funds for the development of provinces and districts / cities is based on Law no. 11/2006, while programming refers to the long-term development plans and work plans of the district and provincial governments. Allocation of funding is 100 percent managed by the Province. After the birth of Qanun 2/2008, since 2010 the preparation of programs in addition to referring to the long-term development plan of the province and each district / city also refers to the work plan of the province and each district / city with a funding allocation of 40 percent of the province and 60 percent of the regency. /city. While the third mechanism model; started in 2013 in line with the passing of Qanun No. 2/2013, through this Qanun, the preparation of the program is guided by the long-term development plan of the province and each district / city and refers to the provincial and respective district / city medium-term development plans where the funding allocation is 60 percent for the province and 40 percent for the regency / municipality. city ​​by using the direct transfer mechanism to the Regency / City.

Program preparation must be guided by and refer to the Provincial and respective District / City RPJP and RPJM. The preparation of programs to be funded by the special autonomy budget must be strategic development programs and activities, have a strong driving force, and have a significant effect on the achievement of better, more real and fair Acehnese people's welfare, in accordance with the mandate of Qanun No.2 of 2008 and Qanun Number 2 of 2013 is a benchmark for the success of programs that can provide welfare to the Acehnese people as a whole. In addition, the preparation of programs must also meet the criteria for selecting programs and activities regulated through the Pergub issued since 2010.

**Tabel 1.**

**The Amount of Special Autonomy Fund in Langsa City**

Source: Langsa City Bappeda, 2019

**Definition of Youth**

In the Youth Law Number 40 of 2009, it defines youth as Indonesian citizens who enter an important period of growth and development, aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. They are also required to take an active role in society. This group of young adults is at the pinnacle of physical condition, strength, energy, and endurance, something they accept as a necessity. They are also at the peak of motor and sensory power. In general, value changes occur from egocentric to more social. At this time many young men were proud of themselves because they felt different from other people. They are often seen to be creative, depending on their interest and ability to give them great satisfaction.

Youth as the generation of hope a nation that has a very important role in the nation-building process, either development in the fields of economy, politics, social and cultural (Londa, 2015). Something great nation is very much supported by young generation, how about a country can advance and develop if generations young people do not have the ability, good expertise in the field of knowledge as well as skills that can support his life (Crisandye, 2018).

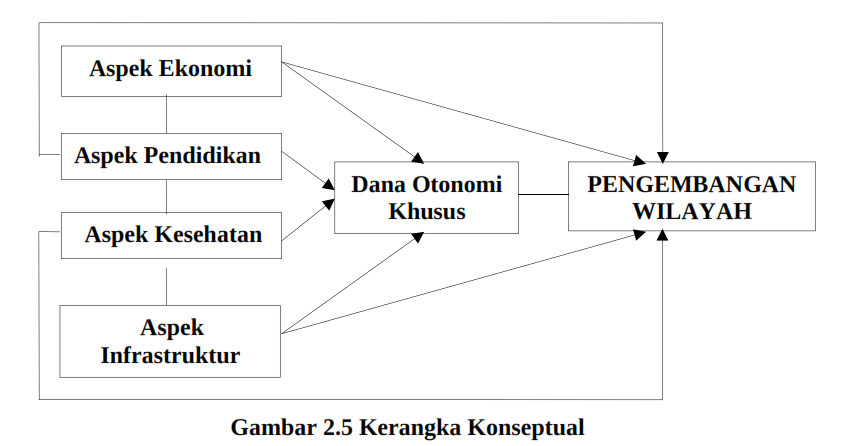
Youth can be seen from their activities in community development. Socially, there are three strata of youth, namely: (1) youth figures; (2) youth members; (3) youth who do not participate in groups or organizations. In Indonesia, it is difficult to distinguish between youth members and youth who do not participate in groups or organizations. This is because there are several groups or organizations that claim that all youth automatically become members of that group or organization. Therefore, youth members and youth who do not participate in groups / organizations are categorized into one category, namely non-figure youth or youth followers. As the next generation, they also have potential abilities that can be processed into actual abilities. Besides that, it also has the potential for intellectual, emotional and social intelligence, language, and artistic intelligence which can be processed into actual intelligence that can lead them to high achievement and success. Youth have moral potential that can be cultivated and developed into positive morals so that they are able to actively participate in the development of a nation and state that is full of honesty, non-corruption, high enthusiasm and responsibility. The role of the young generation in development is very important, meaning not only because youth are the biggest strata of society but the most important thing is that without the potential and creativity of the young generation, development will lose its direction.

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**Conceptual Framework**

In this study, the conceptual framework can be concluded as follows:

**Figure 2. Conceptual Framework**



Source: Processing data, 2020

This study uses three variables to be studied, namely the Influence of Youth (X) which is divided into four indicators, namely economic aspects (X1), education (X2) Health (X3) and Infrastructure (X4). then what becomes (Y1) is the Special Autonomy Fund as an intervening variable and for (Y2) is regional development. Then it will be seen how the influence of X on the Y1 and Y2 variables. Furthermore, from the Y1 to Y2 variables to find and examine whether there is a direct and indirect influence between the role of youth in regional development through the management of special autonomy funds.

**METODOLOGY**

The research method used in this research is quantitative method with descriptive type. Data collection uses primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors, and secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through documents (Sugiyono, 2011).

**Types of research**

This type of research is a descriptive study with causal research. This study uses quantitative methods aimed at testing hypotheses and explaining the main part of this study is to identify the cause and effect relationship between various variables.

**Population**

Population is a generalization area consisting of subjects or objects that have qualities and characteristics that are applied by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. The population in this study were young people in Langsa City. In Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, it says that the young age limit starts from 16-30 years, therefore the data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Langsa City by researchers is the number of young categories aged 16-30 years. Year as many as 22,916 people.

**Sampel**

The sample is part of the population to be studied and which is considered to describe the population. This sampling is intended to streamline time, labor and costs (Arikunto, 2006). In this study, the authors narrowed down the population, namely the number of young people aged 16-30 years as many as 22,916 people, by calculating the sample size using the Slovin technique according to Sugiyono (2011).

This research uses the Slovin formula because in sampling, the amount must be representative so that the research results can be generalized and the calculation does not require a sample size table, but can be done with simple formulas and calculations. The Slovin formula for determining the sample is as follows:

***N***

**n = *1+N(e)2***

**n = 22.916**

**1 + 22.916 (10)2**

**=**

The population in this study was 22,916 people, so that the lease percentage used was 10% and the calculation results could be rounded up to achieve suitability. To find out the research sample is 99.56 and rounded to 100, the sample in this study is 100 people.

**Path Analysis Model**

The two-path diagram model consists of two structural equations with two substructures, namely X1, X2, X3, X4 as exogenous variables and Y1. and Y2 as an endogenous variable with structural equations, namely:

Substructural equation model 1:

Y1 = PY1X1 + PY1X2 + PY1X3 + PY1X4 + ɛ1

Sub-structural equation model 2:

Y2 = PY2X1 + PY2X2 + PY2X3 + PY2X4 + PY1PY2 + ɛ2

Information :

Y1 = Special Autonomy Fund

Y2 = Regional Development

P = Regression Coefficient

X1 = Economic Aspects

X2 = Aspects of Education

X3 = Health Aspects

X4 = Infrastructure Aspects

ɛ = *Trem Of Error*

Given this research using Path Analysis, then there are some basic assumptions to fulfill the rules*Trimming Theory* (Teori *Trimming*), includes:

1. The research model has a causality relationship with (*panah satu arah*)one-way causal flow(*recursive model*). Testing is done partially with OLS (regression analysis).
2. Minimal endogenous variables with interval scale.
3. The research instrument must be reliable and valid (variables are measured without error).
4. The research model is in accordance with the theory and concept.

In Trimming Theory, testing the validity of the research model is observed by calculating the total coefficient of determination, with the following formula:

Total Coefficient of Determination

= Rm2 = 1 – Pe12 Pe22... Pep2

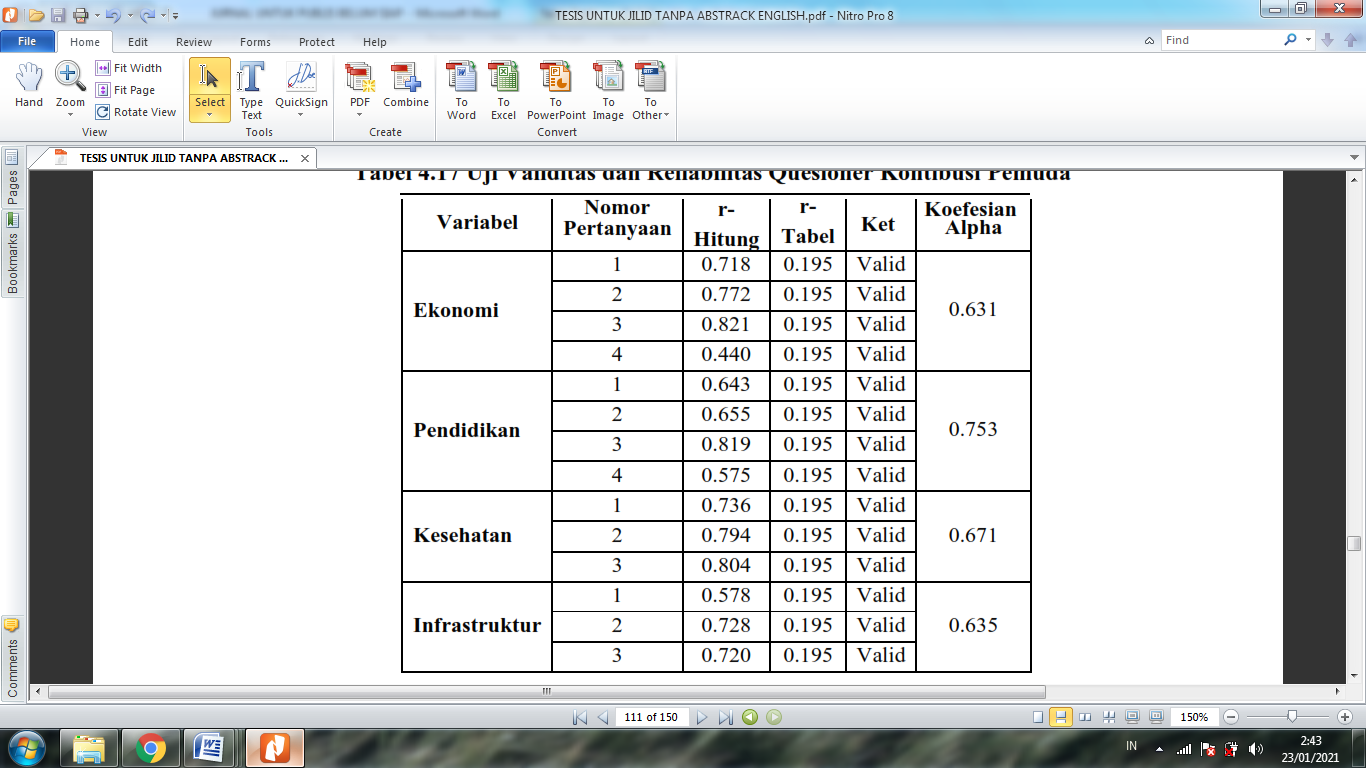
Test the validity of the path coefficient on each path for direct effect is indicated by the p value of the t test, which is a partially standardized variable regression coefficient test. The variable with the largest path coefficient is the variable that has the dominant influence. The research results obtained from the field were processed using statistical calculations with the help of computers through the SPSS program (*Statistical Package for Social Science*).

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Validity and Reliability Testing**

Testing the validity of the instrument using statistical software (SPSS), the validity value can be seen in the Corrected Item-Total Correlation comom. if the correlation number obtained is greater than the critical number (r-count> r-table) then the instrument is said to be valid.

* 1. **Youth Validity and Reliability Test (X1) in the fields of Economics, Education, Health and Infrastructure are described in Table 2 below:**

**Table 2. Test the Validity and Reliability of the Youth Contribution Questionnaire (X1)**

Source : Processing Data, 2020.

**Validity test**

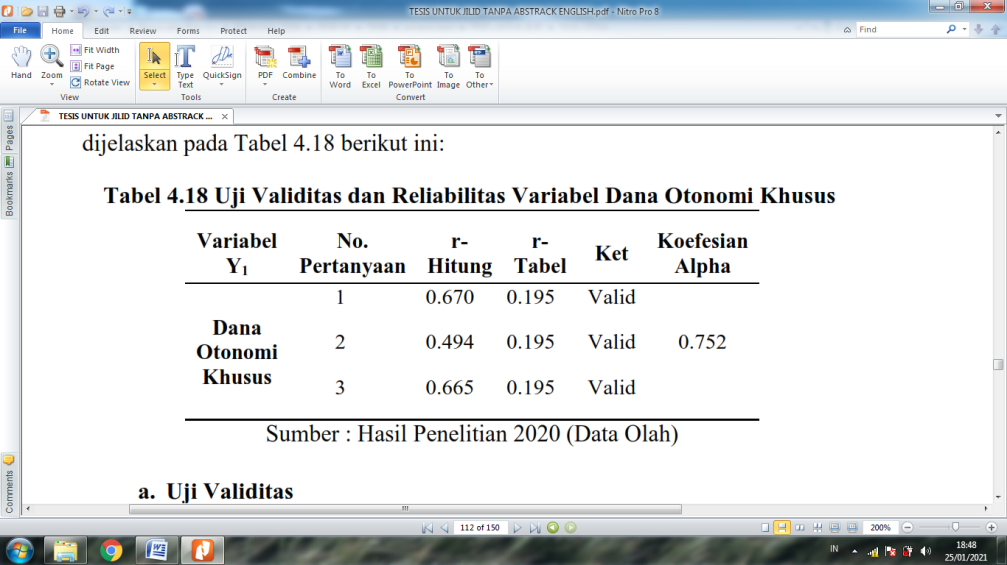
Based on the results of the validity test above, it can be seen that the r-count is greater than the r-table, it can be concluded that the scores of all indicators are valid.

**Reliability**

Table 4.17 shows that the Youth Influence variable in the economic aspect (X1) has an r-count of 0.718.0.772, 0.821, 0.440. Education (X2) has an r-count of 0.643,0.655, 0.819, 0.575 for the Health aspect (X3) 0.736, 0.794, 0.804 and the infrastructure aspect (X4) has a count of 0.578, 0.728, 0.720, while each aspect has *Cronbach Alpha* of 0.631, 0.753, 0.671 and 0.635. Then the youth influence variable can be said to be reliable.

* 1. **Validity and Reliability Test of Special Autonomy Fund Variables (Y1)**

The results of the Validity and Reliability Test for the Special Autonomy Fund are described in Table 3 below:

**Table 3. Validity and Reliability Test of Special Autonomy Fund Variables (Y1)**

Source: Processing Data, 2020.

**Validity Test**

Based on the results of the validity test above, it can be seen that each item of the rural community development indicator is greater than the r-table score, meaning that the scores of all indicators can be said to be valid.

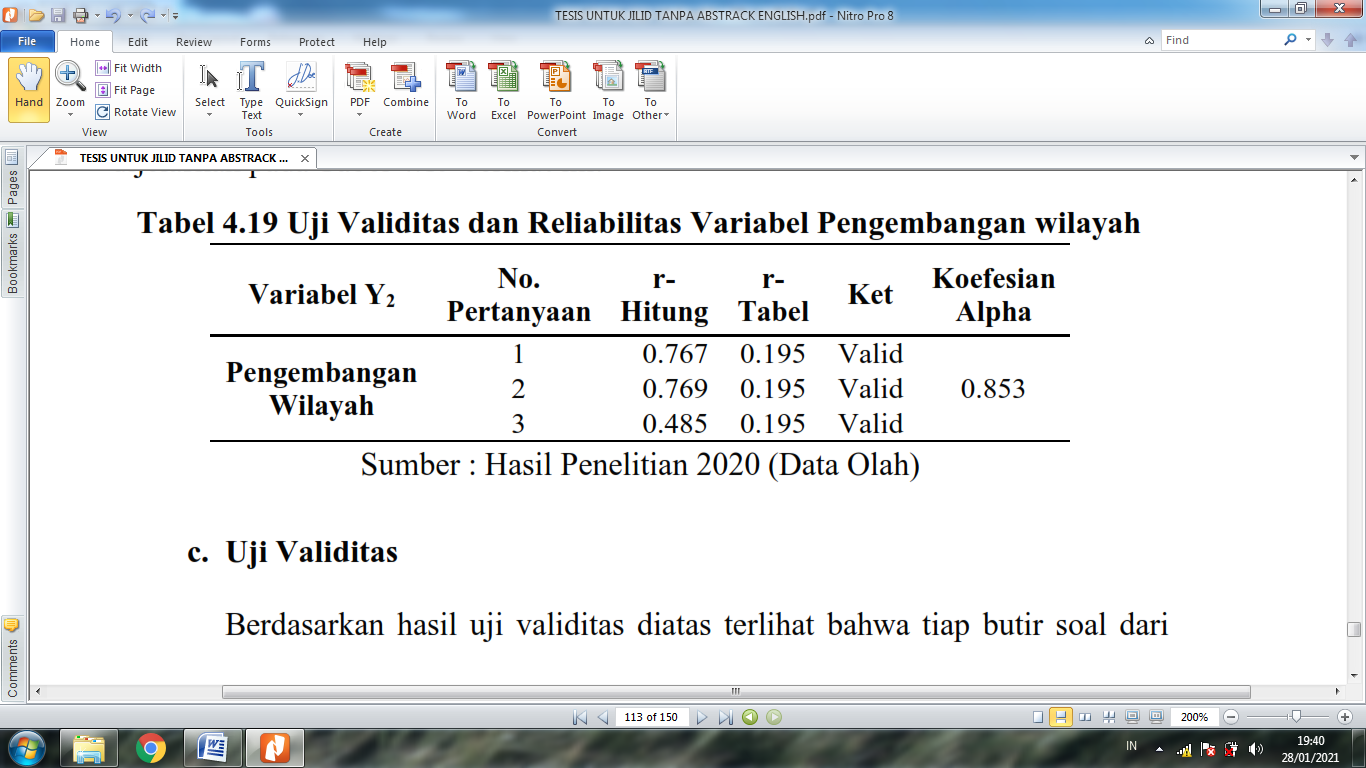
**Reliability**

Based on table 4.18, it shows that the special autonomy fund variable has r-counts respectively 0.670, 0.494 and 0.665. while the *Cronbach Alpha* was 0.752. The *Cronbach Alpha* value is> than 0.5, therefore the special autonomy fund variable can be said to be reliable.

**c. Validity and Reliability Test of Regional Development Variables (Y2)**

The results of the questionnaire validity andreliability test for regional development are described in the following table:

**Table 4. Validity and Reliability Test of Regional Development Variables**



Source : Processing Data, 2020

**Validity test**

Based on the results of the validity test above, it can be seen that each item of the area development variable is greater than the r-table score, meaning that the scores of all indicators can be said to be valid.

**Reliability**

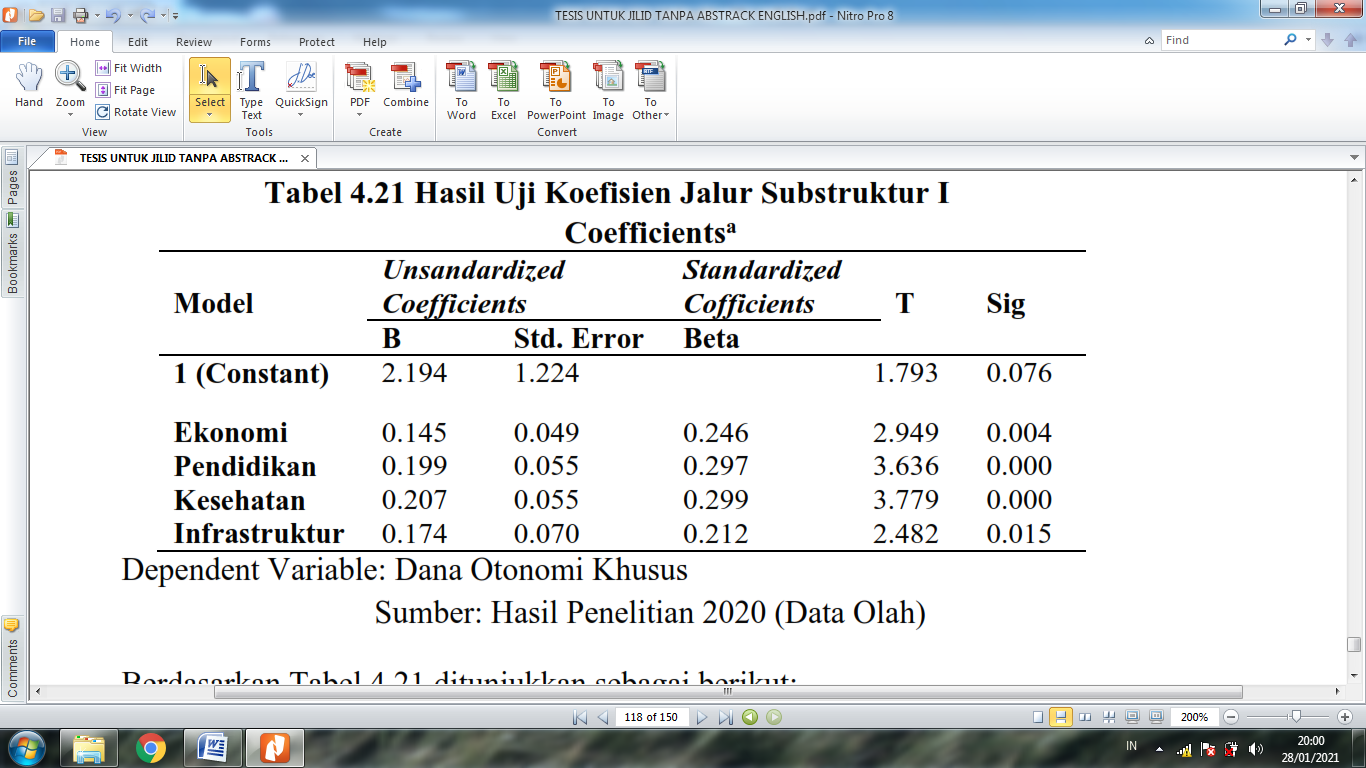
Based on table 4.19, it shows that the regional development variables have r-counts respectively 0.767, 0.769 and 0.485. while the Cronbach Alpha was 0.853. The Cronbach Alpha value> than 0.5 can be said to be reliable. Therefore, the variable of special autonomy funds can be said to be reliable.

**Hypothesis Test Results**

* 1. **Path Analysis Model (Path Diagram) Substructure I**

The hypothesis states that the Economic Aspects (X1), Education Aspects (X2), Health Aspects (X3) and Infrastructure Aspects (X4) are positive and significant towards the Special Autonomy Fund Management (Y1), have a significant effect in Langsa City. Following is Table 4:21 the results of the calculation of the path coefficient test for each variable:

**Tabel 5. Substructural Path Coefficient Test Results I**



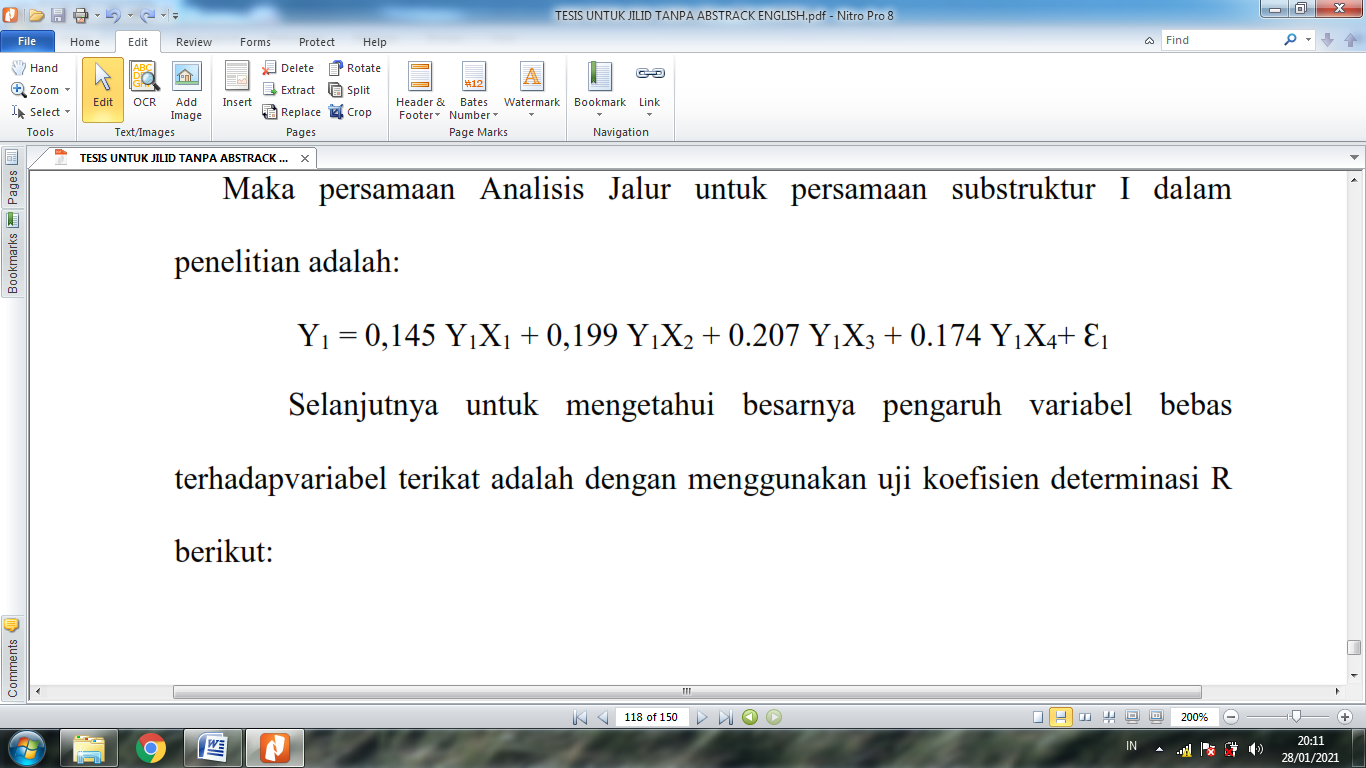
Dependent Variable: Special Autonomy Fund (Y1)

Source: Research Results 2020 (Processing Data)

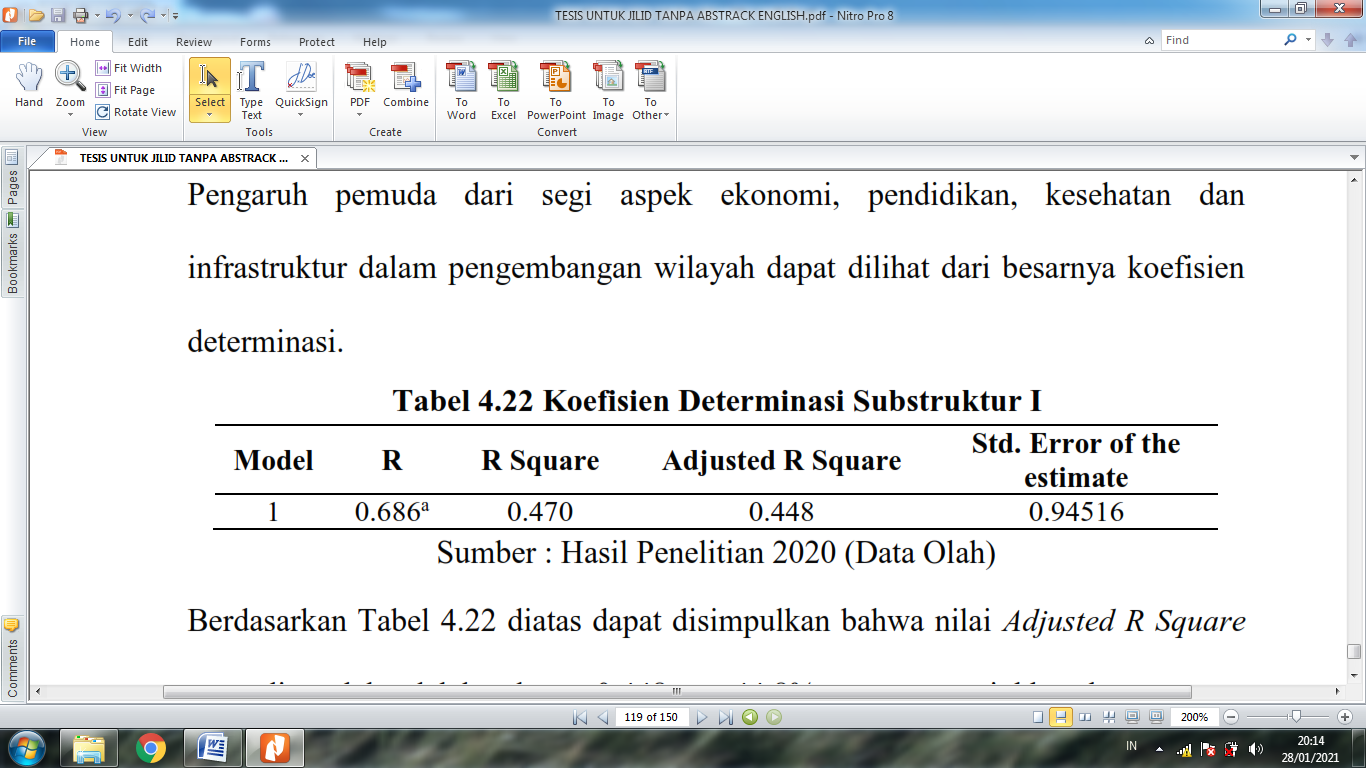
Based on Table 5 above, it is shown as follows:

1. The significant value for the Economy is 0.004 <alpha 0.05, then this variable has a positive and significant effect on the special autonomy fund, thus the hypothesis is accepted.
2. Significant value for education is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, then this variable has a positive and significant effect on the special autonomy fund, thus the hypothesis is accepted.
3. The significant value for health is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, then the variable has a positive and significant effect on the special autonomy fund, thus the hypothesis is accepted.
4. Significant value for infrastructure is 0.015 <alpha 0.05, then this variable has a positive and significant effect on the special autonomy fund, thus the hypothesis is accepted.

Then the Path Analysis equation for the substructure I equation in the study is:



Furthermore, to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable is to use the coefficient test. The coefficient of determination is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model which can be seen from the value of R Square. To determine the relationship between the influence of youth in terms of economic, education, health and infrastructure aspects in regional development, it can be seen from the magnitude of the coefficient of determination as follows:

**Table 6. Coefficient of Substructure Determination I**

Source: Research Results 2020 (Processing Data)

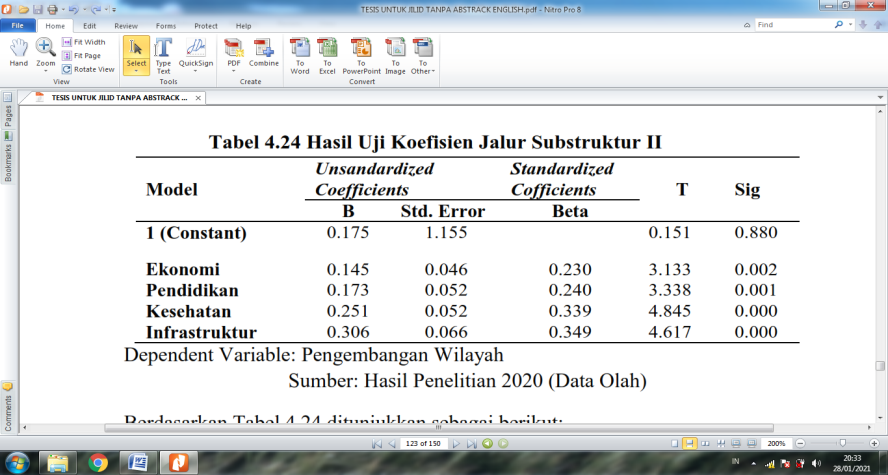
Based on Table 6 above, it can be concluded that the adjusted R Square value obtained is 0.448 or 44.8% which indicates the ability of the economic, education, health and infrastructure variables to explain the variations that occur in the management of special autonomy funds by 44.8%, while the remaining 55, 2% is influenced by other variables not examined.

* 1. **Analysis Model (Path Diagram) Substructure II**

The hypothesis states that the Economic Aspects (X1), Educational Aspects (X2), Health Aspects (X3) and Infrastructure Aspects (X4) have a positive and significant effect on Regional Development (Y2), in Langsa City. The following is Table 7.The results of the calculation of the path coefficient test for each variable:

**Table 7.**

**Coefficient Test Results Substructure Path II**

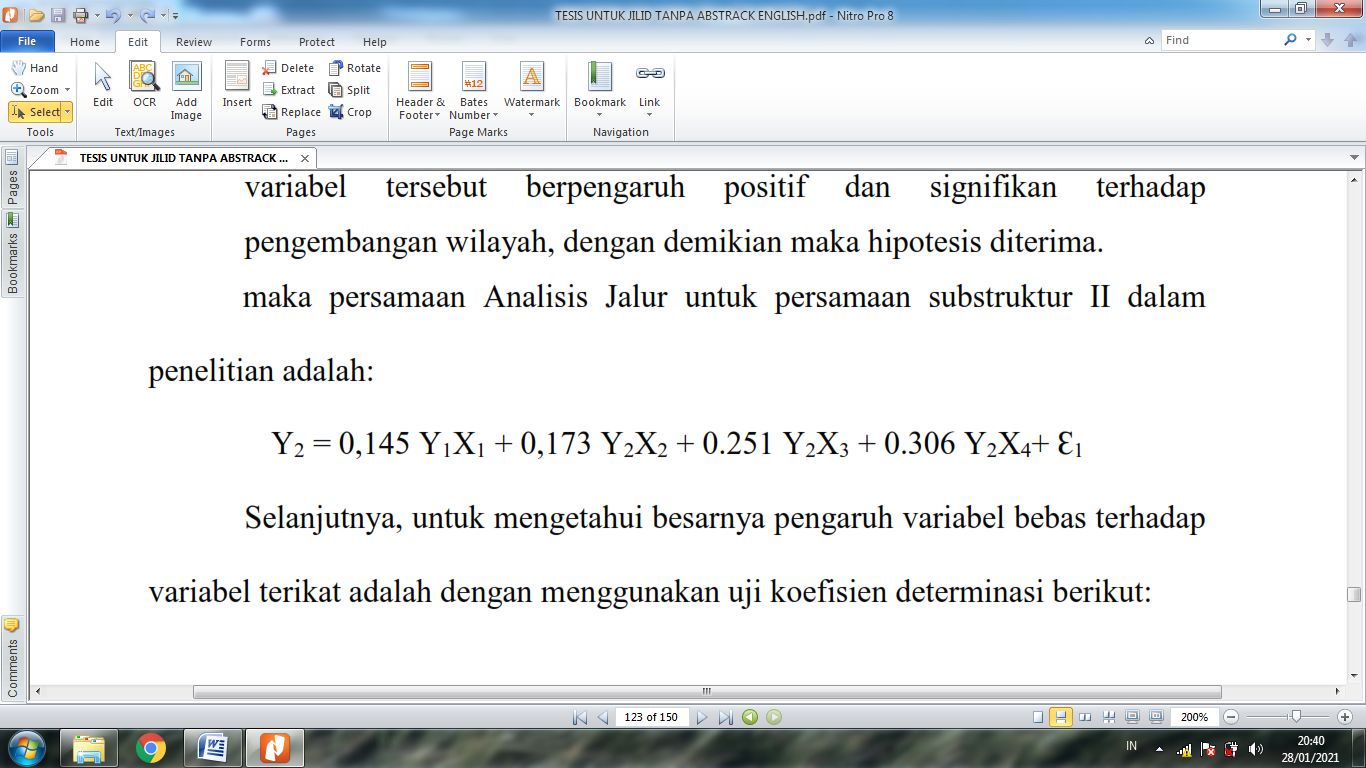


Dependent Variable: Regional Development (Y2)

Source: Research Results 2020 (Processing Data)

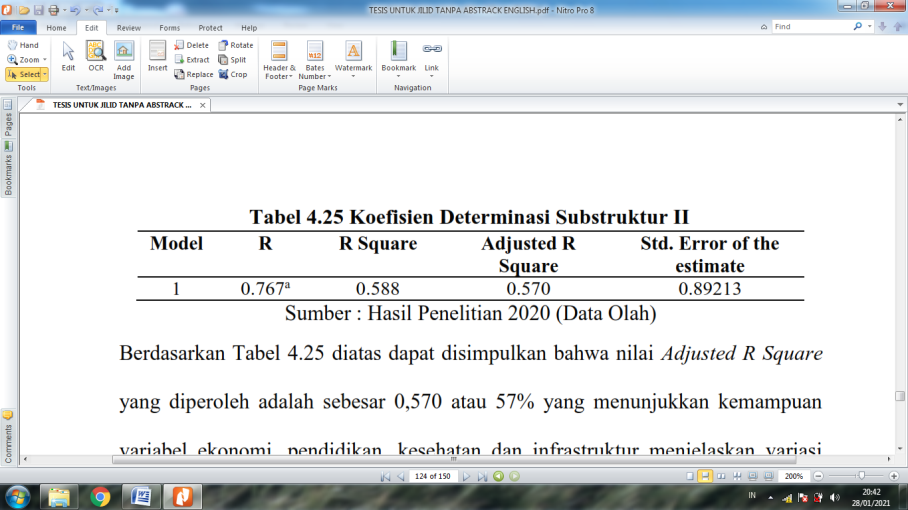
Based on Table 7, it is shown as follows:

1. Significant value for Economy is 0.002 <alpha 0.05, then this variable has a positive and significant effect on regional development, thus the hypothesis is accepted.
2. Significant value for education is 0.001 <alpha 0.05, then this variable has a positive and significant effect on regional development, thus the hypothesis is accepted.
3. Significant value for health is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, then this variable has a positive and significant effect on regional development, thus the hypothesis is accepted.
4. Significant value for infrastructure is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, then this variable has a positive and significant effect on regional development, thus the hypothesis is accepted.

Then the Path Analysis equation for the substructure II equation in the study is:

Furthermore, to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable is to use the following coefficient of determination test:

**Table 8.**

**Coefficient of Substructure Determination II**

Source: Research Results 2020 (Processing Data)

Based on Table 8, it can be concluded that the Adjusted R Square value obtained is 0.570 or 57% which indicates the ability of the economic, education, health and infrastructure variables to explain the variations that occur in regional development by 57%, while the remaining 43% is influenced by variables. others that were not researched.

**Structural Model Testing Results**

The effects of economic, education, health and infrastructure aspects on special autonomy funds and regional development are as follows :

1. **Direct Effect**

To calculate the direct effect, the following formula is used:

* Effect of Economic variables (X1) Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X1 against Y1 = 0.145
* The influence of the Education variable (X2) Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X2 with respect to Y1 = 0.199
* The influence of the Health variable (X3) Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X3 with respect to Y1 = 0.207
* Influence of the Infrastructure variable (X1) Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X4 with respect to Y1 = 0.174
* Influence of Economic variables (X1) Regional Development (Y2). X1 against Y2 = 0.145
* Influence of Education variable (X2) Regional Development (Y2). X2 with respect to Y2 = 0.173
* Influence of Health variable (X3) Regional Development (Y2). X3 with respect to Y2 = 0.251
* Influence of the Infrastructure variable (X4) Regional Development (Y2). X4 with respect to Y2 = 0.306
* The influence of the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1) Regional Development (Y2) variable. Y1 to Y2 = 0.278.

1. **Indirect Effect**

To calculate the indirect effect, the following formula is used:

* Economic Influence (X1) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X1 through Y1 with respect to Y2 = 0.145 x 0.278 = 0.040.
* The Influence of Education (X2) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X2 through Y1 against Y2 = 0.199 x 0.278 = 0.055.
* Health Effect (X3) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X3 through Y1 against Y2 = 0.207 x 0.278 = 0.057.
* The Influence of Infrastructure (X4) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X4 through Y1 against Y2 = 0.174 x 0.278 = 0.048.

1. **Total Effect**

To calculate the total effect, the following formula is used:

* Economic Influence (X1) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X1 through Y1 with respect to Y2 = 0.145 + 0.278 = 0.423.
* The Influence of Education (X2) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X2 through Y1 with respect to Y2 = 0.199 + 0.278 = 0.477.
* Health Effect (X3) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X3 through Y1 with respect to Y2 = 0.207 + 0.278 = 0.485.
* The Influence of Infrastructure (X4) on Regional Development (Y2) through the Special Autonomy Fund (Y1). X4 through Y1 with respect to Y2 = 0.174 + 0.278 = 0.452.

**DISCUSSION**

* 1. **Direct Influence on the Special Autonomy Fund**

1. **Direct Economic Aspects of Autonomy Fund Management.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that economic variables have a positive and significant effect directly on the special autonomy fund. The magnitude of the direct effect of the economic aspects on the special autonomy fund is 0.145. The significant value for the economy is 0.004 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the economic aspect, the higher the relationship with the Management of the Special Autonomy Fund.

1. **The Direct Effect of Educational Aspects on the Management of the Special Autonomy Fund.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the education variable directly has a positive and significant effect on the special autonomy fund. The magnitude of the direct influence of the education aspect on the special autonomy fund is 0.199. The significant value for the educational aspect is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the Education Aspect, the higher the relationship with the Special Autonomy Fund.

1. **The Direct Effect of Health Aspects on the Management of the Special Autonomy Fund.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the health variable directly has a positive and significant effect on the special autonomy fund. The magnitude of the direct influence of the health aspect on the special autonomy fund is 0.207. The significant value for the health aspect is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the Health Aspect, the higher the relationship with the Special Autonomy Fund.

1. **The Direct Influence of Infrastructure Aspects on the Management of the Special Autonomy Fund.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the infrastructure variable directly has a positive and significant effect on the special autonomy fund. The magnitude of the direct influence of the infrastructure aspects on the special autonomy fund is 0.174. The significant value for the infrastructure aspect is 0.015 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the Infrastructure Aspect, the higher the relationship with the Special Autonomy Fund.

1. **Direct Effect on Regional Development**
2. **The Direct Effect of Economic Aspects on Regional Development.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the Economic variable directly has a positive and significant effect on Regional Development. The magnitude of the direct effect of economic aspects on regional development is 0.145. The significant value for the economic aspect is 0.002 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of Economic Aspects, the higher the relationship with Regional Development.

1. **The Direct Effect of Educational Aspects on Regional Development.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the education variable directly has a positive and significant effect on regional development. The magnitude of the direct influence of the education aspect on regional development is 0.173. The significant value for the educational aspect is 0.001 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the Aspect of Education, the higher the relationship with Regional Development.

* 1. **Direct Health Aspect Influence on Regional Development.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the health variable directly has a positive and significant effect on regional development. The magnitude of the direct influence of health aspects on regional development is 0.251. The significant value for the Health aspect is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the Health Aspect, the higher the relationship with Regional Development.

* 1. **Direct Influence of Infrastructure Aspects on Regional Development.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the Infrastructure variable directly has a positive and significant effect on Regional Development. The magnitude of the direct influence of infrastructure aspects on regional development is 0.306. The significant value for the infrastructure aspect is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the Infrastructure Aspect, the higher the relationship with Regional Development.

1. **The Effect of Special Autonomy Fund Management Directly on Regional Development.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the Special Autonomy Fund Management variable directly has a positive and significant effect on Regional Development. The magnitude of the direct influence of the Special Autonomy Fund Management on regional development is 0.278. The significant value for the economic aspect is 0.003 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of Special Autonomy Fund Management, the higher the relationship with Regional Development.

**4. Indirect Effect**

1. **The Indirect Effect of Economic Aspects on Regional Development through the Management of Autonomy Funds.**

The first hypothesis statement states that economic variables indirectly have a positive and significant effect on regional development through the management of special autonomy funds. The size of the indirect effect on the economic aspect of regional development through the management of the special autonomy fund is 0.040. The significant value for the economy is 0.004 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the economic aspect, the higher the relationship with the Special Autonomy Fund Management in increasing regional development.

1. **The Indirect Effect of Educational Aspects on Regional Development through the Management of Autonomy Funds.**

The first hypothesis statement states that the education variable indirectly has a positive and significant effect on regional development through the management of special autonomy funds. The magnitude of the indirect effect on the economic aspect of regional development through the management of the special autonomy fund is 0.55. The significant value for education is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the Education Aspect, the higher the relationship with the Special Autonomy Fund Management in increasing regional development.

1. **The Indirect Influence of Health Aspects onRegional Development through theManagement of Autonomy Funds.**

The first hypothesis statement which states that the health variable indirectly has a positive and significant effect on regional development through the management of special autonomy funds. The size of the indirect effect on the economic aspect of regional development through the management of the special autonomy fund is 0.057. The significant value for infrastructure is 0.000 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the Health Aspect value, the higher the relationship with the Special Autonomy Fund Management in increasing regional development.

1. **Influence of Infrastructure AspectsIndirectly on Regional Development through Autonomy Fund Management.**

The first hypothesis statement states that the infrastructure variable indirectly has a positive and significant effect on regional development through the management of special autonomy funds. The size of the indirect effect on the infrastructure aspect on regional development through the management of the special autonomy fund is 0.048. The significant value for infrastructure is 0.015 <alpha 0.05, the results show that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the value of the infrastructure aspect, the higher the relationship with the Special Autonomy Fund Management in regional development.

**CONCLUSION**

The conclusions on the influence of youth in regional development through the management of Special Autonomy funds in Langsa City are:

1. The influence of youth in Langsa city is very positive, this can be seen from the number of tests between all aspects on the influence of youth in regional development through the management of special autonomy funds in Langsa City.
2. From the hypothesis test it can be concluded that the variable influence of youth on economic, educational, health and infrastructure aspects is very positive and significant either directly, indirectly or in total, then the influence of youth is very important in the development of the region through the management of special autonomy funds in Langsa City.

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